THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the

nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

New York's Savings Banks. The yearly report of the Superintendent of Banking on the condition of the savings banks of New York State covers the fiscal year ending July 1, 1900. There are 129 savings banks pretty evenly distributed in thirty-two of the sixty-one counties, with 2,036,017 open accounts on July 1 of this year. That is, there is one account for every three persons in the State.

During the twelve months covered by the report, the number of open accounts increased from 1,930,849 in 1899 to 2,036,017 this year. The number of accounts closed was 308,867, but the number of new accounts opened was 415,370, an excess of new over closed accounts of 107,003.

The amount withdrawn during the year was \$231,565,489, while that deposited was \$264,827,203; and the total amount due depos itors on the 1st of July reached the sum of \$922,081,596, an increase of more than \$63,000,000 over the total amount due them in the preceding year, while the resources of the banks were increased by \$68,890,993.

The total resources of the State's savings banks are reported by Supt. Kill-BURN at \$1,037,869,160; of this great sum, \$115,381,632 represents the surplus of the banks over and above all indebtedness. During the year covered by the report, the surplus increased by nearly five and a quarter millions of dollars. The interest paid was greater by nearly two million dollars than that paid in the year ending June 30, 1899, and reached the large sum of \$30,388,274.

Sixty-eight million dollars' increase in bank holdings for the year seems a vast sum. Yet it is not one-twentieth of the loss that would fall upon the New York depositors should the Democratic candidate for President be enabled, by election, to carry out the party currency plank for the debasement of the monetary standard, the free coinage of silver

Does Secretary Hay Understand the Georgian Bay Canal Project?

If the Secretary of State will consult a map of the Dominion of Canada and study its contours in the spirit of a statesman and a strategist he will find something of immediate interest twenty-five hundred miles or more east of the Chilkat region.

The Province of Ontario enters the territory of the United States like a sharp wedge driven down between the Great Lakes two hundred and fifty miles south of the latitude of Montreal. The point of the wedge thus cuts our frontier as far south as Providence, Rhode Island; somewhat farther south than Chicago.

To reach the Lakes by a navigable route entirely within Canadian territory, it is proposed to construct across the wedge a deepwater canal running nearly west from Mon-River to Lake Nipissing, and thence by the French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. This project is known as the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. The entire length from the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Ottawa River just above Montreal to the outlet into Georgian Bay is 430 miles: and of this distance the Ottawa and French rivers and Lake Nipissing afford 351 miles of natural navigation, leaving less than eighty miles, and by some surveys less than thirty miles of actual canalization apart from the deepening of existing

It is not the engineering features of this enterprise, nor again its bearing upon questions of competitive commerce, that should chiefly interest Mr. Hay and other American citizens. The circumstance of main importance is that the Georgian Bay canal is promoted as a military measure and has been for two years under consideration both by the Dominion Parliament and by the Imperial Government of Great Britain as a means of access to the Great Lakes for the British in case of war between that country and the United States.

That is the plain English of it. The Welland Canal route involves a passage through the upper St. Lawrence, where the right bank is American for a hundred miles from Kingston to Cornwall. The Georgian Bay canal, if fourteen feet deep, would afford an interior line of deep-water communication for British gunboats and smaller cruisers and torpedo destroyers and transports all the way from the Atlantic to the heart of the Great Lake region without once touching American territory until they reached the point to be attacked. If twenty feet deep, the same canal would admit to the lakes British cruisers corresponding in draught to our Cincinnati, or New Orleans,

We invite the attention of the Secretary of State to the report of the special committee of the Senate of Canada which investigated two years ago the feasibility of the Georgian Bay canal and its advantages, commercial and military, to the Dominion. Among the experts called to testify was the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia, Major-General Gascoigne. We quote now from the official report of his

evidence: "Mr. STEWART. - Will you explain the military ad-

vantages of this route? "Major-General GASCOIGNE .- I may state broadly from a strategic point of view, Ilook upon this scheme as the most destrable possible. Of course, I should qualify my statements in this respect that a great deal depends upon the depth of the water that you

'The Chairman.-The depth will be fourteen feet. "Gen. GASCOIGNE.-I was going to ask for fourteen feet. If you make it fourteen feet deep, I car only say that it will be of the utmost value, from a strategic point of view, to the country. I know the Imperial authorities look at it in that light also.

The Chairman .- Have you ever been over that Gen. GASCOIGNE -No.

"The Chairman. - But you know the general lie of "Gen. GASCOIGNE .- It is, of course, a thing we have looked at very closely, both at home and here, from a military point of view.

'The Chairman. - What depth of water would it re quire for the purpose of transporting your arma-

"Gen. GASCOIGNE, -Fourteen feet is what I should ask for. I could do with less, but I should be sorry to have less. Of course a torpedo boat does not require the same depth of water, but, at the same time, to get

view. fourteen feet is the least I should ask for.
"The Chairman.—What is the length of your ves-

Gen. GASCOIGNE.-I cannot tell you the fu ength, but the locks would have to be of considerable length. I am speaking from memory, but I think they should be not less than 120 feet The Chairman.-Three hundred feet is the

length proposed, and they are to be forty-five feet Gen. GASCOIGNE -That is excellent: nothing could be better. I feel perfectly sure you would never

regret the construction of such a canal. It would be of vast importance. The Chairman.-You recollect that this Rideau

Canal was built a great many years ago, with that object in view, by the Imperial authorities?

Gen. GASCOIGNE.-Yes. The Chairman, - And if it was necessary then, do

ou consider it is equally necessary now? Gen. GASCOIGNE Much more necessary nou om many points of view which it would not b. prudent for me to state here publicly, if you will just take what I have said from a strategic point of view. I cannot speak too highly of the value of this projected canal. I think it would be wise for me not to go into details, because I do not know how far my tatements might be repeated abroad.

Hon. Mr. POWER. - You may take it for granted that they would be stated as widely as possib Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL -And exagger-

ated. "Gen. GASCOIGNE -I should like to confine my statements to the vast importance of the project as

We do not think we are trespassing upon Mr. Hay's time and patience in asking him to continue the perusal of Major-General GASCOIGNE'S statement to the committee:

"Mr. STEWART .- Sir JOHN MICHEL, who com manded her Majesty's forces here in 1868, and Admiral Hope, Commander of the Squadron, wen over this route the whole way by canoes and other ways, and when they came back they reported at secting held in Montreal that this canal was not only a commercial but a great military necessity for anada. Are you of the same opinion?

"Gen. GASCOTGNE-I am. "The Chairman. -Do you know the opinion of the military authorities in England? "Gen. GASCOIGNE. -I do. It would be looked upon with the greatest pleasure at home if the scheme were

carried ou! Hon. Mr. POWER. - I take it that it is chiefly from the Naval point of view. Since that time, of STEWART speaks, 1866, two railways have been built connecting the Ottawa with Lake Huron, and, of course, for the purpose of transporting troops, for instance, the canal would not be nearly as valuable or useful. It is valuable nou chiefly as a means of getting ships through

"The Chairman -And munitions of war. "Hon. Mr. Power. - They could be carried through by train. You would not think that it is very neces sary to have this canal for the purpose of moving

troops east or west? "Gen. GASCOIGNE .- Of course it would be a mos

admirable thing even from that point of view. We interrupt the report to remind Mr HAY that the possible hostilities in the Major-General's mind and in the minds of the Canadian Senators of the committee are not hostilities against China, or the Boers, or Russia, or France. The preparations so frankly discussed are directly and solely in view of the possible event of war with the United States:

"Hon. Mr. POWER .- But considering the fact that there are two railways running from Ottawa to Lake Huron, do you think the canal would be largely used for transporting troops in case there was any diffi culty and it became necessary to move troops? "Gen. GASCOIGNE .- It was not the movemen.

troops that I had in my mind chiefly. The Chairman. - But it would serve a purpose in that respect?

"Gen. GASCOIGNE .- Most unquestionably it would serve the purpose, but there are greater purposes than that which I have in mind. "The Chairman. -I suppose you could not have a

route more remote from the frontier for transportation than this Ottawa route? "Gen. GASCOIGNE -- Certainly not, and it is just for

hat purpose that I consider it important. The same special committee of the Canadian Senate sent out a series of thirteen questions to be answered by various eminent subjects of the Queen who were unable to attend the hearing. Question 12 was as follows:

"What advantages has the route considered as a

eans of military defence Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE and several others discreetly avoided this question, either ignoring it or protesting that they were not military experts. But Mr. WALTER SHANLY, the distinguished engineer, met it squarely:

"A valuable auxiliary provided the 'flag' also holds the naval supremacy of the Lakes. Mr. Shepherd, the managing director of

the Ottawa River Navigation Company, was not less frank. He said: "The route would be of great advantage for mill tary and defence, as a means of passing gunboats

quickly through the heart of Canada, from the sea to the Great Lakes." And Mr. R. ADAMS DAVY, the Canadian ngineer, even went to the length of nam-

ing the enemy against whom the canal was

meant to be employed: "It would form the only means of water com munication with the upper Lakes, and could easily be kept open in case of trouble with the United States and it might possibly be the means of giving us the command of these waters which would be invaluable

to the Dominion."

In again urging Secretary HAY to study the map of our Great Lake region in the light of the foregoing testimony from Canadian and British sources, we are not seeking to prejudice his mind against Lord PAUNCEFOTE, that worthy gentleman and excellent diplomat. Nor is it our object to represent the British Government or the Canadian Government either as a pretended friend to be watched suspiciously or as an armed foe to be feared. The Imperial Government and the Canadian Government are quite within their legitimate rights and national duties in providing means of military defence or aggression against this Republic, their nextdoor neighbor. If they devise a method by which the British navy would be able in case of war to swarm into the Great Lakes and bombard Chicago and our other Lake

ports they would be foolish not to do so. But we do regard the British and Canadian sentiments above recorded as a useful corrective in the case of an American Secretary of State who is known to be trying to induce the United States Senate to admit England and the rest of the world to equal military rights with our own in our proposed trans-isthmian canal; and who now seems to be amiably desirous to make over to Canada, as a token of brotherly love, a piece of Alaska considerably larger than the

Too Transparent

State of Rhode Island.

One of the long-winded letters which the Evening Post is publishing daily, to help along its policy of supporting BRYAN while pretending to oppose him, is from an "independent" who uses up a column and a half to explain why he is going to vote for BRYAN, in spite of his "financial vagaries," as he describes the Bryanite scheme to bring disgrace and disaster on

Here is a specimen of the stuff to which the Evening Post of Tuesday gravely gave up much of its more prominent space:

"They [the 'vagaries'] are objectionable to many f your readers who will still, on a general weighing and balancing of considerations, give their votes to him and against Mr. McKINLEY. At their worst -or best-Mr. BRYAN'S financial views are something theo retical and doctrinaire; a 'barren ideality.' it seems to me in comparison with the frightful and ghastly

the full value of the work, from a strategic point of | upon us. Mr. BRYAN favors the free coinage of silver n an arbitrary ratio by the United States 'without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation.' But he does not say 'without the aid and consent of Congress.' He does not propose, if lected President, to revolutionize our currency system, as Mr. McKINLEY declares war, on his own responsibility. Everything in Mr. BRYAN's history and utterances warrants us. I think, in believing that he will stand squarely on the Constitution and the

ws that he swears to defend and execute." Inasmuch as the Evening Post is supposed to have a constituency of intelligent readers is it not a little dangerous for it to go on stuffing them with rubbish like that? Really that newspaper would suffer less in the estimation of sane and sensible people if it came out squarely for BRYAN than it does now when it only dares to give him underhand support of this sort. An editor is bound to come to grief when he proceeds on the theory that people have not discernment enough to see through a trick so transparent as that, and all the more when it is played for the purpose of bringing ruin to their interests.

North Carolina and the Liberty Bell. Ever since 1898 Col. BRYAN has been ringing the Liberty Bell and pumping up pathos about the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the governed. To-day the men of his party in North Carolina are voting for a Constitutional amendment the avowed purpose of which is to disfranchise illiterate negroes without disfranchising illiterate whites. The amendment will be adopted, for it was not safe to oppose it. Gangs of Red Shirts have spread terror among the blacks. White men imprudent enough to wish to speak against the amendment have been prevented, threatened, sent about their business. A Senator in Congress, one of Col. BRYAN's Populist allies, has not been allowed to make speeches in his own State and has been kept from his own home by fear of assassination. Free speech does not exist in North Carolina. The Declaration of Independence is a good Democratic ornament for harangues against imperialism; but the Democrats of North Carolina are ready to demonstrate by the shotgun

that negroes are not equal to white men. As early as last March the foundations of self-government in the Philippines were laid by the United States. In North Carolina the right of self-government will be taken away from most of the colored voters to-day.

About their treatment of the colored itizens, the North Carolina Democrats are frank enough. If Col. BRY AN finds time to read anything besides his own speeches, he must know what is going on among the Tar Heels. Has he who has so many tears to shed over the cruel destiny which brings to the Filipinos opportunity of peace, of order and of education in selfgovernment, no word to say about the snatching of the right of self-government from the Southern negroes? Will he hold his peace for a minute about the imaginary crime" against the Filipinos, men yet to be vested with the rights of citizenship in the measure of their capacity, and will he consider the crime of taking away the right of citizenship from the Southern negroes? Will he forget "militarism " for a little and discuss Red Shirtism?

After this North Carolina business the droning of the Democrats about the downtrodden Filipinos becomes more than mere sound and fury. It becomes a nauseating

The Roosevelt Speech.

The way in which the Democrats have dodged the blow delivered by Governor ROOSEVELT in his speech at St. Paul shows w heavily it went home. Here are Roose VELT'S blunt and rasping words

Study the Kansas City platform and you canno help realizing that their policy is the policy of in amy, that their triumph would mean misery so wide pread that it is almost unthinkable, and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and disonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly

hrinking from duty abroad." The answer to this startling arraignment of the party of the Kansas City platform is the printing of a few pictures of conspicuous Democratic patriots such as Gen. JOE WHEELER. This, of course, is not

an answer. "Under the Kansas City platform," said Governor ROOSEVELT, "the Democrats stand for lawlessness and disorder," meaning the plank denouncing government by injunction; "for dishonesty," meaning the fraud of free silver, "and dishonor," meaning

surrender to the Aguinaldo rebels. Such terms cannot be pleasant. Wedon't wonder that the Kansas City platform people don't like them. But they are simply the bare truth.

The ball players, desiring to form a more per fect union, will accomplish their ends better if they clear themselves of the senseless gush about the servitude of labor, to which they have become inclined. They object to being "farmed out," that is being sent by the club to which they have engaged themselves to play with some other club. They say that it is a humiliation for a man to be ordered about in this way

without his consent;" which is nonsense If they can be held to such work legally, ther s nothing more humiliating in performing it than in performing any other kind. Between being ordered about the country as they are now to play in distant cities under their own club's name, and being sent off to play under that of some other club, there is no essentia difference. Some of the highest lights of literature and of painting have sold themelves to particular employers at a fixed salary, like our friends the ball players. For example, one of the first portrait painters of France was lately sent out here to America by his employer to paint as much as his workng hours would allow, and though the employer gained much more by the transaction than did his employee, to whom he paid a lump sur, the man who worked the brushes had no just cause for complaint.

The ball players, of course, have a right to make what contract they are able, but after it is made we advise them to keep their heads.

A sudden end has been put to the Berlin Pilsener beer war through a compromise by which, for the moment, the beer drinker profits The price of real (echt) Pilsener will continue to be 30 pfennigs for a half-litre mug. In the face of the general outcry against the Czechs and foreign beer tyrants the Pilsener compan decided to sacrifice its economic theories and part of its profits and to retain its German trade. It found itself in the middle of the summer downpour of beer attacked on the one hand by an out-and-out German (urdeutsch) outburst of national feeling and on the other hand by what is regarded by the cheap and nasty (schlecht und billig) school of trade as legitimate competition, the substitution, namely, of numberless German-made imitations of Bohemian beer, for the real thing all warranted to be equal or superior to the real article besides having the merit of being thoroughly German and also cheap. The Pil-

ener company caved It has agreed to pay two marks forty plennigs of the fleet tax imposed upon its beer. The Berlin dispensers of beer, the Gastwirthe, for the little fellow, who occasionally feets pains during their part confess that their profits will admit | which he coughs With every cough comes a shrill realities which Mr. McKinley has brought actually of their paying the other mark of the tax. The whistle from his stomach.

well-to-do consumer, therefore, will be called upon to pay no part of it. He will drink his golden Pilsener and thank his stars that the Fatherland's beer mark has not risen yet above

30 pfennigs. THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The advance from Tientsin, if it is taking place as reported, would appear to be only a preliminary movement to secure the railway t Yang-tsun where it crosses the Pei-ho, and prevent the Chinese blocking the navigation of that part of the river between there and lientsin, which may be used for the transport f supplies in junks and barges. Already, according to the reports brought in by the Chinese spies sent out from Tientsin, the river is being blocked by means of stone-loaded junks sunk in the channel, and above Yang-tsun a dam is being constructed to stop the flow of water and turn it into the low-lying country south of Pekin. According to the Information collected as to the disposition of the Chinese orces up to July 27, their outposts occupied an arc of a circle about thirty miles in length from one extremity to the other, at a radius of between ten and fifteen miles from Tientsin. This would place them astride the railway and the Pei-ho somewhere between Pei-tsang and Yang-tsun, not very far from the latter place. The number of the Chinese divisions and their locations were, however, entirely unknown at that date. It is possible that since then accurate information has been obtained which has decided the preliminary forward ment without further delay. It is also stated that a portion of the allied

forces may be disembarked at Shan-hai-kwan, distant by road from Pekin some 180 miles. As the object of the advance is to reach the capital as rapidly as possible, the sending of troops by such a long and roundabout route could only e for the purpose of creating a diversion and distracting the attention of the Chinese Generals from the allied advance from the south. The main movement, therefore, must be made from Tientsin, and by the railway line if possible. There would be two reasons for selecting this oute. First, it would be the shortest and he best known, and then, if the allies succeed in pushing their way rapidly to the junction of the railways south of the capital, they would e able to prevent the escape of the court and Government who were stated a few days ago to be contemplating removal to Si-an, in the Province of Shensi, the ancient capital of China or nearly two thousand years. The decree for the removal of the court from Pekin to Si-an was said to be only waiting the Imperial signature to go into effect. In the peculiar freumstances of the case it is essential that the only recognized authority existing China should be as accessible possible, otherwise, the complications and delay that would inevitably arise, were they to retire beyond easy communication, would prevent an early settlement of the difficulties that have sprung up in the relations between China and the rest of the world, and be, perhaps, the cause of grave international trouble. For these reasons the retention of the court at Pekin is as essential as the rescue of the envoys and the other foreigners shut up there, apart from the possibility that the departure of the court would be the signal for letting the mob and revolutionists loose to work their will on all foreigners without distinction.

Fighting appears to be going on more less all over Manchuria, but the Russians seem to be holding their own without much difficulty at the principal points, they having the control of the river navigation. Reports from Japanese sources represent the Chinese Emperor as inviting the Russians to a mutual suspension of hostilities, and the Chinese Ambassador at St. Petersburg is said to have intimated to Pekin through Li Hung Chang the possibility of Russia offering favorable terms of settlement, if China would adopt a less irreconcilable attitude and assure the safety of the legations. The present uncertainty cannot, however, last much longer, as the advance of the allies will necessarily bring matters to a head.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

Official reports to the British War Office announce the surrender of 1,200 more of Gen Prinsloo's force. brings the number of prisoners so far up to 2,100. There is still no news of Gen. De Wet, but a supply train has been wrecked near Frederikstad on the railway between Potchefstroom and Krügersdorp, and forty-two of the escort killed or wounded; conclusively proving that the Boers are still active

in that part of the Transvaal. There is no news of the operations east or west of Pretoria, from which it may be inferred that Gen. Baden-Powell is still blockaded at Rustenburg, and the advance against Gen. Botha continues suspended. From the fact that Lord Roberts has entertained the wife of the Boer General at dinner, it would appear that efforts are being made to bring him to terms by other methods than those of war. It is only a short time since that she was said to have been sent out of Pretoria together with the wife of President Kruger to

ioin their husbands. The trade of Cape Colony shows a falling of of nearly \$12,000,000 compared with the returns for the same period last year as a result of the

NO GLOVE IMPORTERS' COMPLAINT The State Department Has Not Received Any Charges Against Consular Agent Joy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- A reported complain f glove importers in New York that Verne E. Joy, United States Consular Agent at Sonneberg, Germany, has gone into the glove business and has advertised that he will under sell other exporters to whose invoices he has access, has not been received by the State Department. Officials of the Department are inclined to believe that the complaint is connected with another matter of which they have official knowledge. Sonneberg is an agency of the consulate at Coburg. where Oliver J. D. Hughes represents the United States. Consul Hughes recently complained against the action of Frank H. Mason. United States Consul-General at Berlin, in

"consulating" consignments of gloves made in Coburg and Sonneberg.
"Consulating" is a term applied to the prac-tice of a consular representative in receiving shipments of articles from other consular dis-tricts and permitting exporters to select from these such as he de-ires to send to the United tricts and permitting exporters to select from these such as he desires to send to the United States. The consular officer at whose post the selections are made signs the invoices and receives the required fees, while the consular officers of the districts whence the goods came lose just that much money. Consul Hughes contended that this vector worked a great peculiary disadvantaries money. Consul Hugnes contended that this system worked a great pecuniary disadvantage to himself, while it brought money to Mr. Mason's pocket. The State Department is inclined to agree with this contention, but the Treasury Department recognizes "consulating" as right and proper, and accepts the invoices signed by consular officers who conform to the practice.

Gov. Roosevelt's Fortune.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly state through your columns, to settle a dispute, the estimated wealth of Theodore Roosevelt and oblige

We have no knowledge sufficiently certain to "set tle a dispute." but we understand that Gov. Roose veit inherited property valued at something mo than \$10,000 a year and less than \$20,000, and that he makes a little in addition from the sale of his books. The Republican Presidential ticket and the Demo ratic Presidential ticket do not differ very much in the matter of material fortune.

This Boy Has a Whistle in His Midst. From the Philadelphia Times.

MCKEESPORT, July 25 .- Jacob Bestwick, aged 6, living in this city, is the envy of all the young-sters. He can whistle with his stomach, and while other boys think this a great feat Jacob does not like it. Several days ago he was making unearthly noises with a round tin whistle about the size of silver half dollar. In a moment of abstraction he secidentally swallowed the toy, and it is now lodged in his stomach. Several doctors have failed to relieve

TO SECRETARY HAY. Words of Warning From Friends of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Your editorial "The Flag on the Alaskan Frontier, lucid and convincing, is timely at this particular

juncture. As an adherent of the Administration's straightforward and enlightened policy under the new conditions arising as a result of our late war, I have noted with much displeasure, regret and at times resentment, the highhanded and apparently anti-American course which Secretary of State Hay has been pur-

suing. The unanimity with which the people discoun enanced Mr. Hay's procedure regarding the Samoa controversy, and especially his attempt (fortunately temporarily nullified by the action of the Senate) to surrender our undoubted right to build, own and control the Nicaragua Canal (so vital to the protection and advancement of our growing interests), must have convinced Mr. Hay that his policy was radically wrong. Apparently, though, the determined stand then taken by all our cit zens has had no

Now Mr. Hay is trying to tear another hole in the Monroe Doctrine by making preparations to cede to Canada territory which has been in our undisputed possession for nearly thirty-five

Let us remind Mr. Hay once more that our watchword is "Progress" and that in America American interests must ever be paramount. NEW YORK, July 30. HENRY HOTCHNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there no way of bringing sufficient pressure to bear upon President McKinley to cause him to restrain Secretary Hay in the Alaska matter? I am a Republican, and have perfect faith in the party's ability to manage our nation's con-

'clinch my fists" over some of Mr. Hay's diplomatic mistakes in regard to British relations. Why this "temporary concession" of territory to Canada? The way Mr. Hay is acting will lead the world to suppose we are "an easy mark." Consequently they will try sooner or later to take advantage of us. We shall have to choose between humiliation or resistance; and judging from the past I'm sure it will h

resistance I am dead down on everything Bryan represents and heartily for President McKinley and Republican principles, but I would vote for Bryan quick enough if I felt sure that Secretary Hay's policy was shaping toward a surrender of American territory in Alaska. NEW YORK, July 31. A. H. MILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have already heard the Alaska frontier question used forcibly to Republicans as an argument against the reelection of McKinley. I think the President should be informed of the strength of American sentiment on this question. S. A. BROOKLYN, July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I fully approve of your article on the Alaskan dispute. It is about time that some one called a halt on the conduct of the Secretary of State in his dealings with England. He seems willing to concede anything Lord Pauncefote asks. Certain recent enterprises of the State De-

partment have done more to hurt the Adminisration than anything that has happened in the four years of Mr. McKinley's term of office. I enclose my card. AMERICAN REPUBLICAN. NEW YORK, July 31.

BEARD ESTATE TRUSTEES ACT. Will Recover Possession of Property at Erie

Basin Leased to Wharf and Warehouse Co. Francis D. Beard, William Beard and Jeremiah Robinson Beard, trustees under the will of the late William Beard, have secured authority from Supreme Court Justice Hooker in Brooklyn to take summary proceedings against the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to acquire the property of the Reard estate at Frie Rasin which was leased for a term of twenty years to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company at an annual rental of \$250,000, which was to be

paid quarterly on the lease when the United States Mortgage and Trust Company was made the receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company on Feb. 6 last. Subsequently, the receiver, it is alleged, promised to pay the trustees \$12,500 a month on account of the lease. This was done, and, in all, \$62,500 was paid by the receiver, but the trustees allege that the receiver has given notice that it is the intention not to continue the payments due on Aug. 6. Upon this statement Justice Hooker granted permission to the trustees to begin the summary action to recover possession of the property, as the terms of the lease had been violated.

As soon as the trustees acquire possession of the property they are directed to act as agents for the receiver in respect of the collection of moneys and the care of goods now in the various stores belonging to the estate. on Feb. 6 last. Subsequently, the receiver, it is

LAID TO WAGES LAW. Increased Expenditure in Department Bridges Compulsory.

Commissioner John L. Shea of the Department of Bridges issued the following statemen

vesterday:

'The increase in the payrolls of the Departnent of Bridges made necessary by chapter 567 of the Laws of 1899, commonly known as the Labor law,' amounts to \$21,210.50, as shown in the statement furnished the City Record by aid department, pursuant to requirement of said department, pursuant to requirement of chapter 615, Laws of 1900. This increase is fixed by the Legislature and not by the Commissioner. There is no discretion left to the head of a department. The act is mandatory, that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid, and this explains the increase in the Department of Bridges. As for example, carpenters were paid, prior to the passage of the law of 1899, \$3.76 per day; the prevailing rate is \$4; riggers; \$3.76; prevailing rate, \$2.88; masons, \$4, prevailing rate, \$4.9; and so on throughout the whole list of mechanics. Wages have been increased and hours of employment reduced, thus necessitating not only the increased compensation but an increased number of employees necessary to perform the labor of the department."

On an Irregular Deal in Poker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a game of poker, the dealer having properly dealt the cards. and most of the players having "come in," the dealer who, however, did not come in himself, inadvertently

who, nowever, and not come to himself, inadvertently shuffled up the pack, but not the discards. B called for a new deal on the ground that he could not get the three cards which properly belonged to him; the dealer, however, said that the deal would have to go on the ground that through his mistake the other players should not be disqualified from pleying their hands. Which is right?

New YORK, July 27. The dealer's shuffling of the pack is an frregularity

that does not amount to cause for a new deal. was no fraud in it, and it was not intended to defraud or to discriminate, and there being no positive law against it, it cannot be recognized as destructive of the particular deal in which it was done. There is nothing in B's theory, a rather common one, by the way, that it prevented him from getting the three cards which would have come to him in the natural

From the Boston Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Consul Halstead at Birmingham, writes the State Department that the re habit is making rapid progress in Great Britain. due largely to the incessant clamor for ice in hotels and public places by the thousands of travelling Americans. Not very long ago the attendants of public places in England, where nearly everything except ice was provided, would be insulting if one complained because fee could not be had. To day all first class places have a few small lumps swimming n a glass dish, and you pick these out with sugar ongs; and in country inns, and even in second-class public houses, they apologize for not having it.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The passenger in the sleeping car awakened by the stopping of the train, pushed aside the bilnd and

"Blitz & Schlatz,' 'Kumpff & Donnerwetter Schligel & Knopff,' 'Leopold & Schwartzenheimer.' he said, reading the business signs that met his eye. Well I see we've got to Milwaukee,"

THE ISSUE OF FREE SILVER.

Significant Statement by the Secretary of the Gold Democratic Committee-Anti-Imperialism Is Nothing-Indiana Not to Be Fooled

From the Paltimore American. INDIANAPOLIS, July 30 .- Four years ago the ormal bolt from Bryan and the Chicago platform, which culminated in the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, was inaugurated in this city. The Gold or National Democrats, as they hristened themselves, maintained national peadquarters here, and it was from this point that the sound money Democratic movement of national proportions was engineered. John P. Frenzel, President of the Merchants' Na-

onal Bank and of the Indiana Trust Company, and one of the most prominent business mer of the central West, is Secretary and Treasure of the National Democratic Committee. He gave me the following statement this after-

"So far as my information goes, and it pretty thorough, I am led to believe that ninetenths of the Gold Democrats of Indiana will oppose Bryan and Bryanism as vigorously as they did in 1896. In order to thoroughly understand our position you must know that we are still Democrats, and while we differ with the Administration on many points we regard Bryan and Bryanism as the paramount issues of this campaign, and it is their over throw we seek. Up to this time only one Gold Democrat of State prominence has declared Democrat of State prominence has declared in fayor of Bryan, and the support Mr. Bryan will receive from that source is rendered nugatory by the fact that this gentleman, in announcing his determination to support Bryan, said that, in his opinion, the embodiment of the silver plank in the Kansas City platform made Bryan's victory impossible.

"We will not as an organization urge the people to vote for McKinley, but through sound money clubs and the dissemination of sound money it iterature we will urge them not to vote

noney literature we will urge them not to vot

money literature we will urge them not to vote for Bryan.

"There will, of course, be large numbers of the rank and file who will return to the regular party fold, and it is these accessions that the Bryan managers are constantly bragging about. It seems to me, however, that in counting upon the strength they will derive from this source these managers make a grave error in not taking into consideration the fact that large, numbers of Republicans lured away in cerns. But I have had cause several times of late to not only "grit my teeth," but also to in not taking into consideration the fact that large numbers of Republicans lured away in 1896 by the free silver plea have reassumed their party regularity. I know of one county in which 163 Republicans voted for Bryan in 1896, and of another in which over 200 Republicans did the same thing. A canvass of these 363 voters shows that this year every one is enthusiastically supporting McKinley. I doubt not that a similar condition prevails in other counties, and it will be seen that whatever profit the free siver cause may gain from the return of Democrats is at least offset by the return of Republicans who have abandoned the free silver fallacy.

There is absolutely no disaffection among the German voters of Indiana on the subjects of imperialism and militarism, all claims to the contrary notwithstanding. I grew up with this German vote and have been associated with it all my life, and I know that the Germans who have studied the question thoroughly, and medicated the gravity of the stream of the product of the gravity of the stream of the product of the gravity of the stream of the product of the gravity of the stream of the subjects of the gravity of the gravity of the stream of the subjects of the gravity of the gravity of the stream of the gravity of the stream of the subjects of the gravity of the stream of the gravity of the subjects of the gravity of the stream of the subjects of the gravity of the subjects o

with it all my life, and I know that the Germans who have studied the question thoroughly, and are educated to understand the gravity of the free silver menace, will this year weigh the issues, and if they discover two evils, choose the lesser, which is imperialism and militarism. As a matter of fact, we in Indiana knew practically nothing about these two issues until they were declared to be paramount by the Kansas City platform. We regarded the war as one unsought by either the Administration or the nation, and we believed and still believe that the only course open to it in dealing with our insular possessions has been followed by the President. Those possessions came to us as a natural consequence of war, having them, we could not abandon them. We did not provoke the insurrection, but having it on our heads there is only one thing for us to do and that is

voke the insurrection, but having it on our heads there is only one thing for us to do and that is osubjugate the insurgents and restore peace and order in the islands. Until that is accomplished there can be no difference of opinion as to our national duty.

"Indiana people appreciate to the full the real nature of our national duty, and they will not ally themselves with any movement tending to impeach our standing either in government or finance. Among the Germans, whatever feeling there may be on this score is more than offset by the free silver plank in the Kansas City platform. Above everything else a German detests hypocrisy and insincerity. He is familiar with the efforts that were made to not it in, and then the efforts that were made to put it in, and then the compromise that was effected by giving the paramountcy to imperialism and militarism, and the knows that the whole thing is hypocrit. the paramountcy to imperialism and militarism and he knows that the whole thing is hypocri-ical and insincere, and he will not be led into

upporting it.
"That, I believe, represents the consensus
f opinion in Indiana."

Vertical Handwriting Approved. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I have been greatly interested in the articles which have appeared

THE SUN with reference to the dropping the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx Mr. J. Steams Cushing, proprietor of the Norwoo Mr. J. Stearns Cusning, proportion to book print-press, Norwood, Mass., and one of the best book print-ers in the United States, has addressed a letter to our firm with reference to verileal writing which, I think, your readers would be glad to see. He presents the matter, as you will see, from the printer's point of view.

W. E. PULSIPER.

NEW YORK, July 24. NORWOOD PRESS.
OFFICE OF J. S. CUSHING CO...
NORWOOD, Mass., July 11. GENTLEMEN: Apropos of vertical script, I under stand that the traching of this system of penmanship

has been abandoned in certain sections of New York city. I have been astounded to read this, for the aim ple reason that, certainly from a printer's standpoint the advantage of the vertical system is so marked that t seems a decided step backward to revert again to the slant system. I have anticipated that as vertica eriting became general, one of the principal difficulties and troubles in a printer's life would be removed The vertical handwriting is so much more legible than the ordinary slant writing, with all its "individu a'tty" (which may be translated "illegibility"), tha re had about as soon have it for copy as print I has been customary among printers to charge five script than from printed copy, but since the introduction of the typewriter, and later and even better of the vertical system, this difference in the price is fast disappearing. A much larger difference in price has been made for setting up foreign languages, since scarcely any one writing a slant hand distinguishes hetween n's, m's, i's and u's, but runs them together in a continuous succession of un and down slants capable of being construed according to the number of strokes contained in any one of these letters. The certical writing distinguishes these letters perfectly. Nearly twice as many words can be clearly and legibly written in a given space by the vertical system than by the slant system, thereby making it much easier for the commonitor's eye to take in a certain number of words at a glance. In fact the difference between the two systems is exactly the difference to the content of the c script than from printed copy, but since the introdu tween more or less illegible manuscript and good

tween more or less illegible manuscript and good clear nrint.

If then it is of so great an advantage to the printer, why is it not could an advantage to the business man, who is now obliged to read letters written in all sorts of handwriting only differing from each other in degree of illegibility? One newspaper writer complains that the vertical system does away with individuality in handwriting. I do not believe that any business man admires individuality over utility.

To sum up. two great advantages of the vertical handwriting over the slant system of writing are legibility and economy of spece, both of which mean just so much each value to the printer. ballity and economy of space, Bold of Spaces bold of Spaces of Buch cash value to the printer,

J. STEARNS CUSHING.

Why Tolerate Anarchists?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to ote in your to-day's editorial your high estimate of the political and private character of King Humbert and am sure that every Italian American will appre clate it and be grateful to THE SUN. But while we all feel a deep sorrow for the death of the King and detest the horrible and infamous action of the cow ardly Anarchist, what shall we say of anarchism! Shall the law respect anarchy, as it does seem, or anarchy respect the law? The laws of Europe and that of this country, fear-

ing lest the charge of tyranny should be laid at their

doors, have given these madmen a large measure of

ing jest the charge of tylanny should be laid at their doors, have given these madmen a large measure of liberty of speech which the Anarchists have taken as a license to propagate every doctrine, however infamous, against ail forms of government. Governments the artificial body and person of the people, representing their collective Wills. Anarchy is avowedly the arch-enemy of every form of government, law and order, and as such it theatens its life and the liberty of the people. Every person who threatens the life of another or who threatens to do him bodily harm, be it artificial or natural, is, in accordance with moral and municipal law an outlaw who should forfelt his liberty were he living in a savage state of society.

If a person is amenable to the penal code for threatening the life of an ordinary individual, why should he be suffered to threaten the sacred life of the person of the Government and the law with impunity? Every Anarchi its by his own admission and action a criminal, considered as a person in the full possession of his mental faculties. But it is impossible to consider an Anarchist a treasmine creature, since the atroclous nature of his cowardly violence stamps him as not only a brute of the lowest oder, but a madman of the most dangerous and contemptible kind. Whether, therefore Anarchists are or are not treasonable beings, they are not entitled to their murderous liberty, but should be confined either as lunatics or forethy deported to rome distant land where they could by themselves live and murder in the full enjoyment of their heart and diabolical doctrine.

NEW YORK, July 31.

FRANCIS L. CORRAG rine. New York, July 31. Suggesting a Preventive. From the Smart Set. "No. sit. I cannot permit any man who drinks to be attentive to my daughter."
"Then why not let me marry her?" THE HAVANA UNIVERSITY.

Arrival of a Delegation to Oppose at Washington Secretary Varona's Plan of Reform. Dr. Jose Antonio Frias, professor of administrative law in the University of Havana and some time ago Mayor of Cienfuegos, is in this city, bearing a memorial to President McKinley from the university and other learned bodies of Havana who are opposed to the changes in the university introduced by the Cuban Secretary of Education, Senor Varona. Prof. Frias was selected with Dr. Ignacio Remirez, a leading lawyer of Hayana and professor in the law faculty there, who is expected by the next steamer, to present the memorial to the President and explain the wishes of the remonstrants They represent, Prof. Frias says, not only the university faculties but also the Academy of Sciences, the medical associations, the Sociedad

They represent, Prof. Frias says, not only the university faculties but also the Academy of Sciences, the medical associations, the Sociedad de Estudios Clinicos and the Sociedad Medica-Farmaceutica, the Bar Association, the Collegio de Avogados and the body of students in all departments of the university.

Dr. Frias, who speaks excellent English, says that the plan for continuing the university devised by former Secretary Lanura, which was satisfactory to all, has not had a fair trial. Secretary Varona's reform, he says, while professing to be made for purposes of economy, it can be shown, will cause the expenditure of over \$30,000 at year more than the former plan. Moreover, Dr. Frias says it is unscientific, condemned by all the professional bodies and by the Cuban press, and is impossible of execution in practice. The order was signed by Gen. Wood just before he sailed for the United States and it is believed that he may countermand it on his return. It was published on July 5 and went into effect at once. The changes were sweeping.

The University of Hayana consisted of five faculties and a number of technical professional schools. The faculty of letters, two of the three branches of the faculty of science and all the auxiliary schools are abolished. The courses in the faculties of law, medicine and pharmacy are cut down, and professors are required to give instructions in matters with which they are unacquainted the chair of geology, for instance, has been annexed to that of land surveying. Prof. Frias declares fifty professors were dismissed without warning, in order to save the salaries that would have fallen due during the vacation months. Many of them had been from twenty to thirty years in office and most of them had obtained their places after a competitive examination. Out of seventeen professors in the law school only seven were retained.

The Academy of Sciences, according to Dr. Frias, requested Señor Varona to submit his scheme to the various professional bodies for criticism, but this he refu

NEW BOATS FOR AMERICAN LINE. Two Being Built in England -Repairs on the Paris to Be Rushed

E. Platt Stratton, chief engineer of the American Bureau of Shipping, has just returned from England where he went to pass upon the plans for the repair of the steamship Paris. which went aground on the Manacles off the coast of England one year ago, and also to pass upon the plans of two other ships now being built in England for the American Line.

When the Paris was gotten off the Manacles she was taken to Cardiff in Wales and placed in dry dock. Then it was discovered that, owing to the great strength of the ship and her splended structure, her sheer was almost per-

splended structure, her sheer was almost perfect, and that the great strain while on the rocks had not caused her to vary an inch from her original lines. The ship had been pounded on the sharp-pointed rocks and its steel-plated bottom was pierced fore and aft.

After an examination by naval experts it was decided to rebuild the entire bottom. New floors, new tank tops and new plating will be added, as well as a new stern, and there will be a reconstruction of the shafts. Formerly the shafts were hung in struts and about fifty-two feet of them were in the water. Now the shafts are to be enclosed in the hull. Under this ariangement the shafts will be accessible to the engineers to within twenty feet of the propeller. There will be new engines and new boilers, which will be capable of developing 20,000 horse power 2,000 horse power more than the old engines. The contract for making the

The contract for making the repairs was awarded to Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Stratton found that the plans were up to the standard of the American bureau. He approved them and the work will be hurried to completion. It is expected the ship will be relaunched in about seven months.

A most important change will be the renaming of the ship as the Philadelphia. The American Line has decided to make this change, as all the other ships of the line are named after American cities.

At the Clyde Bank Ship and Engine Company, twelve miles below Glasgow, two more ships are being built for the American Line, which are sister ships of the two now being built at the yard of William Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia. These ships will be placed under the American flag and will be used for transalantic traffic. They are 12,800 tons burden each and each will cost \$2,500,000.

Two ships are also being constructed at Clyde Bank for the Red Star Line. They will be of 10,800 tons burden each.

NO MAGISTRATE IN COURT.

Prisoners and Police Waited From Morning Till Late Afternoon in Long Island City.

Magistrate Edmund J. Healy of Far Rockaway did not appear in Long Island City yesterday to preside in the police court. The city Charter requires all the city magistrates to rotate each month. The schedule is arranged for the borough of Queens by the Board of City Magistrates of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Magistrate Healy held court at his home town, Far Rockaway, in June. The schedule assigned him to Flushing for July, and sent Magistrate Connorton of that place to Long Island City and Magistrate Smith of Long Island City to Far Rockaway. Magistrata Healy did not go to Flushing every day during the month of July, and Magistrate Connorton had to hold court there before going to Long Island (ity. Frequently the Long Island City court would be crowded with prismers and witnesses who were compelled to wait several hours before their cases were disposed of.

The August assignments of the three Magistrates are: Connorton to Far Rockaway, Smith to Flushing and Healy to Long Island city. It was rumored among the court attaches in the Long Island City Court on Tuesday afternoon that Magistrate Healy did not intend to hold court there during August. He did not appear yesterday and late in the afternoon Magistrate Smith opened the court and disposed of the cases as an act of humanity to the prisoners, who had been sitting in the pen from 9 o'clock in the morning. Three policemen were in the court, and they had been on duty all of Tuesday night and had to return to duty at 8 o'clock last night, having lost their chance for rest.

The court at Far Rockaway is considered the most pleasant in the summer season and it is reported that Magistrate Healy hos some object. Healy did not go to Flushing every day during most pleasant in the summer season and it is reported that Magistrate Healy hos some objec-tion to being sent to the other two courts dur-ing the pleasant months of July and August at his home court. The schedule brings him back his friends say, that is not to his liking.

COST OF NEW ORLEANS'S RIOT. Bills for the Food of Special Police Amount &

\$596 -Policemen Suspended. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.- The bills for the suppression of the recent riot in New Orleans have been presented to the City Council. The show that the total cost was \$896 for the food of the special police during the three days the were on duty. The evidence seems to indicate a conspiracy among the negroes in the Jackson a conspiracy among the negroes in the Jackson house, where Charles was killed. Unfortishately, the mob killed the negro who could have told the whole story, Burke Jackson. He had shared his room with Charles.

The five police officers who were with Capt. Day at the time he was killed have been suspended for cowardice. A general reorganization of the police is demanded and it is rumor dithat a petition for the impeachment of the Police Commissioners will be presented.

To Repair Clonfert Cathedral.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to 341 that I shall feel exceedingly obliged if you will kindly try to find space for the insertion of the enclosed in ROBT. MCLARNEY

Canon, Rector of Clonfert CLONFERT CATHEDRAL, BANAGHER, Ireland. July 25.

The enclosure was an article from The Worder ex-plaining how deserving of support was the scheme to repair the cathedral, historically and architecturally as interesting.